THE Numb. 180.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, January 4, to Friday, January 11, 1739.

Yeſterday the Northern *Poſt arriv'd here, and brought us ſeveral Publick Prints, from which we collect the following material Occurrences.*

From the Pennſylvania GAZETTE, *December 6.*

By the Ship Dragon, William Neate, *Commander, who arriv'd here Yeſterday from* London, *we have the following Advices,* viz.

VIENNA, September 7.

PEACE is at laſt concluded between the Emperor and the Porte, the Conditions of which were brought hither yeſterday by the Count de Mercy d'Argenteau: The following Particulars of that Affair are the beſt we cou'd collect.

General Count Neuperg ſtaid ſo long with the Grand Vizir meerly to wait the Return of a Courier diſpatch'd by the latter to Conſtantinople. Since that Courier's Return, the Negociations of Peace have been continued with Succeſs: Preliminary Articles were drawn up and ſign'd the 31ſt of laſt Month by the Grand Vizir, Count Neuperg, and the Marquis de Villeneuve, the French Embaſſador. It is agreed, that the Emperor ſhall abandon to the Grand Signior, Belgrade and Servia, with the Fortreſs of Orſova; that the Danube and the Saave ſhall, for the future, be the Bounds of the two Empires; that the Bannat of Temeſwaer and the City of that Name ſhall remain to his Imperial Majeſty, with all its Dependences, including Media; that Orſova may remain in its preſent Condition, but that the Fortifications of Belgrade ſhall be raſed. It is ſaid this Treaty of Peace is to be ſign'd under the *Guaranty of France*. It is likewiſe agreed, that the Emperor ſhall withdraw from Belgrade not only his Troops, but alſo his Artillery, Magazines, Proviſions, and Warlike Stores, and in general every Thing deſtin'd for the Uſe of the Garriſon; that four Days ſhall be granted to the Inhabitants for retiring with their Effects; that the Imperialiſts ſhould not be obliged to evacuate the Place until theſe Conditions were perform'd; but that in the mean Time one Gate ſhould be deliver'd up to the Turks the ſame Day that the Articles of Peace were ſign'd. Immediately after the Signing of thoſe Articles, Count Neuperg ſent Word to the Commandant of Belgrade that Peace was ſettled, and that he muſt deliver up one of the Gates; to which General Succow made Anſwer, That he had Orders from the Emperor to defend himſelf to the laſt Extremity, that he would obey his Imperial Majeſty, and *that the Place was ſtill in a Condition to hold out a conſiderable Time longer*. The Grand Vizir growing impatient at this Refuſal, Recourſe was immediately had to Count Wallis, who ſent Word to General Succow, that he might ſafely conform to what Count Neuperg told him; that Peace was intirely concluded; and to remove all his Scruples, he informed him of the Extent of the full Power he had receiv'd from Court: Upon this, General Succow deliver'd up the Gate of Wirtemburg to the Turks the ſame Evening. This Condition being performed, and Count Neuperg's Preſence no longer neceſſary in the Turkiſh Camp, he left it the 1ſt. Inſtant, after receiving freſh Marks of the Grand Vizir's Politeneſs, that Miniſter having made him a Preſent of a Horſe richly capariſon'd. The Count arrived the ſame Day in the Imperial Camp, where he cauſed the Ceſſation of Hoſtilities to be publiſh'd, and at the ſame Time ſent hither the Articles of Peace. The 2d, the Veldt-Marſhal Wallis having repair'd to the Turkiſh Camp, his Excellency went afterwards to Belgrade with the Grand Vizir, and 3000 Men of the Garriſon began immediately to demoliſh the Fortifications of the Place. Count Neuperg omitted nothing for getting Ruſſia included in this Peace; the Marquis de Villeneuve labour'd alſo for the ſame Purpoſe, and a Ruſſian Miniſter arrived in the Camp on the ſame Errand; but the Grand Vizir declar'd that he had no Orders to include that Power in the Peace; and that the Grand Signior reſerv'd to himſelf to treat with her according as he ſhould ſee it convenient: Moreover, that Ruſſian Miniſter's Full Powers were not ample enough. While the Articles of the Peace were negociating, Count Neuperg receiv'd Advice of the Advantages gain'd by the Ruſſians in Moldavia; but the Grand Vizir feign'd to give no Credit to them, whatever Proofs might be alledged of the Certainty of them. Since the ſigning of the Peace, he has made a conſiderable Detachment from his Army, in order to paſs the Danube at Orſova and Widden, and march with all poſſible Diligence towards Moldavia. The Vizir has already ſet at Liberty ſeveral Imperial Officers, and made them Preſents at their Departure. The Troops he had ſent towards the Saave have been called in, and the Bridges they had begun on the River broke down. The Body of Turks in the Bannat of Temeſwaer, near the Banks of the Theiſſa, has receiv'd Orders to return to the Grand Vizir's Camp. General Neuperg does that Juſtice to the Marquis de Villeneuve, to own that his Excellency had a hard Task to overcome the Grand Vizir's Obſtinacy in requiring exorbitant Conditions. The Ruſſian Miniſter here has ſent a Courier to Petersburg with the News of this Peace. The Court has likewiſe ſent one thither to the Marqueſs de Botta, with Orders to repreſent to the Ruſſian Court, the Reaſons that determin'd the Emperor to treat definitively with the Porte; Reaſons which have their Source in his Imperial Majeſty's Love for his People, and his Deſire to ſee his Subjects in Hungary deliver'd from the Calamities they ſuffer'd by the Plague and the War.

London, Sept. 19. The Defeat of the Imperialiſts at Panczova, the Siege of Belgrade, the Reduction of his Forces, the Exhauſtion of his Military Cheſt, and the ſad State of his Finances, (but to whoſe Counſels are theſe Evils to be attributed) afford ſtrong Reaſons for the Emperor's ſuddenly clapping up a Peace with the Turks; and, as far as we are at preſent inform'd, the Conditions are better than his Imperial Majeſty, in his preſent Circumſtances, could expect; but nevertheleſs, all this fully conſider'd, as Ruſſia is excluded, every generous Mind muſt enevitably beat ſtrongly with Concern for the brave Count Munich and his Army, who, after an almoſt incredible March, attended with Succeſs and Victory, muſt be left to fall a Sacrifice to the ſuperior Forces of the Infidels, without Hopes of Relief.

Vienna, Sept. 16. This Day the Court has cauſed the following Declaration to be printed and publiſh'd here:

The Imperial Court will ſoon make known to the World what has happen'd reſpecting the Preliminary Articles of Peace, concluded with the Ottoman Porte: In the mean Time his Imperial and Catholick Majeſty has already written to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and has not only declar'd to the Ruſſian Envoy at this Court, in a particular Audience

Audience given him for that Purpoſe, his Diſpleaſure at what has been done without his Knowledge, and contrary to his Intention, but has likewiſe ordered all his Miniſters at Foreign Courts to declare, that Count Neuperg went to the Turkiſh Camp without his Knowledge, much leſs by his Order; that as well in what relates to Belgrade, as in all and every one of the other Articles, and particularly in the yielding to the ſtrangely precipitate Execution of them, the ſaid Count has not only very much exceeded the Full Powers intruſted to him, but even acted directly contrary to the Orders therein contain'd; ſo that neither his Imperial and Catholick Majeſty, nor his Miniſtry, are in any Fault, having had no Part therein; for they had not the leaſt Information of what was tranſacted in the Turkiſh Camp till after the Thing was done, and after the precipitate Execution; and conſequently it being become impoſſible to apply any Remedy, his Imperial and Catholick Majeſty does on the one Hand highly diſapprove the Preliminary Articles ſo concluded, and will not fail at a proper Time to do what Juſtice requires; and on the other Hand, purſuant to the Ratifications, which have already paſs'd, he will ſacredly fulfil, and firmly obſerve and keep what is agreed upon with the Ottoman Porte.

It is reported, that the Government of the Bannat of Temeſwaer, which had been proviſionally granted to Count Neuperg, is by his Imperial Majeſty conferred upon Baron Succow, in Conſideration of the brave Defence he made in Belgrade.

London, Sept. 17. Yeſterday arrived the Mail from Holland. Our Advices from Warſaw bring the following Letter from the Commandant of Caminieck, to the General of the Crown Army of Poland, dated the 26th paſt. N. S.

" I thought I ought to looſe no Time in acquainting " your Excellency with an important Affair that has juſt " happened.

" The 26th Inſtant at Night, the Turks march'd out " of their old Camp and retir'd to an Intrenchment, on " which they had been working almoſt a Month both " Night and Day. That Intrenchment was defended by " four Batteries, viz. two in the Middle and one at each " Wing. The 27th at Break of Day the Infidels had " all got into their Intrenchment. The ſame Day at 7 " o'Clock in the Morning, the Veldt Marſhal Munich " began his March, and advanced towards the Intrench- " ment, and rais'd two Batteries; the Ruſſian Army " covered with their Waggons, march'd in a Hollow- " ſquare, and about 9 o'Clock the Fire began from the " Left of the Ruſſians, and the Right of the Turks; it " was very brisk, and continued, without any Interval, " until two in the Afternoon, when on a ſudden the Ruſ- " ſian Army turned about to the Right, and march'd in " order of Battle, fronting the Intrenchment, under a con- " tinual Fire of their Cannon and Mortars. The Ruſſian " Troops paſs'd along the Ottoman Line before the Left " Wing, and towards Night form'd their Camp there.

" Yeſterday at break of Day, the Ruſſians march'd out " of their Camp. The Horſe, with the Coſſacks and " Calmucks, charged all on a ſudden the Turkiſh Left " Wing in Flank, and forc'd into it, after which the In- " fidels were ſoon drove out of their Camp; the Ruſſi- " ans made themſelves Maſters of their Cannon, and " paſs'd the Night following in the Turks Intrench- " ments."

Hamburg, Aug. 14. The laſt Letters from Stockholm bring, that before the Marquis d'Antin ſet Sail with the French Squadron, there was an extraordinary Aſſembly of the Senate, to deliberate upon certain Affairs which were then put upon the Tapis, and which are imagin'd to be very important, becauſe the Secretaries who uſed to attend there were oblig'd to withdraw. It's not queſtion'd but that theſe Deliberations were upon the Reſolutions taken by the ſecret Committee. The King not only made the French Admiral a Preſent of a Sword with a Gold Handle, but likewiſe a Snuff Box of the ſame Metal ſet with Diamonds, and two valuable Rings. The Fleuron Man of War, of 64 Guns, one of the French Squadron, has ſtruck on the Point of a Rock near Wexholm, in ſuch a Manner, that it took in Water.

Hamburg, Aug. 17. *O. S.* We hear from Stockholm, that Preparations for War are making all over Sweden; that the Deliberations of the Senate are kept very ſecret; and that an Ordinance had been publiſh'd there, enjoining all Maſters of Ships entering the Ports of that Kingdom, to declare, upon Oath, whether they have any prohibited Goods on board.

The following Account of the Diſpoſitions made by France, in order to join Spain, in Caſe of Need, and to act againſt Great-Britain, was taken out of a Letter from a Foreign Miniſter at the Court of France, to another at the Hague.

" As ſoon as Hoſtilities ſhall be begun between Great " Britain and Spain, and the latter ſhall have given " France Advice thereof, and ſhall have demanded her " Succour, a Squadron of 12 or 14 Men of War will " ſet ſail from Provence, and endeavour to join the Spa- " niſh Fleet at Cadiz. The Marquis d'Antin's Squa- " dron now returning from the Baltick, will be order'd " to cruize upon the Coaſts of Great Britain. The Body " of Troops which is in Picardy, ſhould Things come to " a certain Point, will be augmented to 40,000 Men. " The Privateers of Britany will be ſent likewiſe to cruize " on the Coaſts of England; and ſome are of Opinion, " that an Attempt will be made to recover the Iſlands " of Jerſey and Guernſey, theſe Iſlands being ſituate ſo " near the Coaſts of France, and conſequently capable of " giving great Annoyance to the Subjects of that Nation, " ſo long as they are in the Hands of its Enemies."

It's reported, that the Squadrons under the Command of Sir John Norris, and Admiral Balchen, will welcome the French Squadron under the Command of the Marquis d'Antin, on its Arrival in the Britiſh Seas, in its Return home.

There are now 30,000 Land Forces on our Eſtabliſhment, and 6 more Regiments will ſoon be raiſed.

It's ſaid, that the Court of Directors of the South Sea Company are preparing a Counter-Manifeſto, to that of the King of Spain's, in order to juſtify that Company's not paying the 68,000 l. demanded by the King of Spain.

London, October 1. Yeſterday it was publickly talk'd, that a conſiderable Detachment of People belonging to the Train of Artillery, will be ſent with all Expedition to Gibraltar, there being, it's ſaid, 10,000 Spaniards within Two Days March of that Place.

Yeſterday Sir John Salter was declar'd duly elected Lord Mayor of this City, for the Year enſuing.

London, October 2. On Saturday a Proclamation was iſſued for the further Encouragement of Sailors to enter into his Majeſty's Service, able Seamen not under 20 Years of Age, or upwards of 52, to have 2 Guineas Advance over and above all other Rewards, and 6 Months Pay certain; but to be ſeverely puniſh'd if they enter into ſeveral Ships for the ſake of the aboveſaid Advance-Money.

Octob. 4. On Tueſday Night a Cabinet Council was held at the Cockpit, on extraordinary Affairs, which laſt till Yeſterday Morning.

Octob. 5. We hear that Orders have been ſent to all the Officers of the 14 Men of War at Spithead, to remain on board; and that the Captains have Directions to be ready to ſail at an Hour's Warning.

Prince Sherbatoff the Ruſſian Miniſter here, hath notify'd to our Court a Treaty lately concluded between the Czarina, and the Porte, by which Aſoph is given up.

Williamsburg, Jan. 11. *Laſt Night arriv'd at* Hampton, *the Ship* Molly, *Capt.* Collin Dunlop, *who left* Glaſgow *the* 3*d of November; and has brought with him, His Majeſty's Declaration of* WAR *againſt the King of* Spain; *which we inſert in the room of other Matters that were prepar'd for this Paper. He informs us, The Parliament was to ſit the* 15*th of November: That the Ship that had the Naval Stores was not ſail'd, but wou'd very ſoon follow him: That none of the Merchants Ships could ſtir, there being ſuch a hot Preſs, and no Protections granted. For further Particulars we refer to our next.*

His

His Majeſty's Declaration of WAR againſt the King of *Spain*.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS many unjuſt Seizures have been made, and Depredations carried on for ſeveral Years in the *Weſt-Indies*, by *Spaniſh Garda Coſtas*, and other Ships, acting under the Commiſſion of the King of *Spain*, or his Governors, contrary to the Treaties ſubſiſting between Us and the Crown of *Spain*, and to the Law of Nations, to the great Prejudice of the lawful Trade and Commerce of Our Subjects; and great Cruelties and Barbarities have been exerciſed on the Perſons of divers of Our Subjects, whoſe Veſſels have been ſo ſeized, and the *Britiſh* Colours have been inſulted in the moſt ignominious Manner: And whereas We have cauſed frequent Complaints to be made to the King of *Spain*, of theſe violent and unjuſt Proceedings, but no Satisfaction or Redreſs has been given for the ſame, notwithſtanding the many Promiſes made, and Cedulas iſſued, ſigned by the ſaid King, or by his Order, for that Purpoſe: And whereas the Evils above-mentioned have been principally occaſioned by an unwarrantable Claim and Pretenſion, ſet up on the Part of *Spain*, that the *Garda Coſtas*, and other Ships, authorized by the King of *Spain*, may ſtop, detain, and ſearch the Ships and Veſſels of our Subjects navigating in the *American* Seas, contrary to the Liberty of Navigation, to which our Subjects have not only an equal Right with thoſe of the King of *Spain*, by the Law of Nations, but which is moreover expreſsly acknowledged and declared to belong to them by the moſt ſolemn Treaties, and particularly by that concluded in the Year One Thouſand Six Hundred and Seventy: And whereas the ſaid groundleſs Claim and Pretenſion, and the unjuſt Practice of ſtopping, detaining, and ſearching Ships and Veſſels navigating in the Seas of *America*, is not only of the moſt dangerous and deſtructive Conſequence to the lawful Commerce of our Subjects, but alſo tends to interrupt and obſtruct the free Intercourſe and Correſpondence between Our Dominions in *Europe*, and Our Colonies and Plantations in *America*, and by Means thereof to deprive Us and Our Subjects of the Benefit of thoſe Colonies and Plantations; a Conſideration of the higheſt Importance to Us and Our Kingdoms, and a Practice which muſt affect, in its Conſequence, all other Princes and States of *Europe*, poſſeſſed of Settlements in the *Weſt Indies*, or whoſe Subjects carry on any Trade thither: And whereas, beſides the notorious Grounds of Complaint above-mentioned, many other Infractions have been made on the Part of *Spain*, of the ſeveral Treaties and Conventions ſubſiſting between Us and that Crown, and particularly of that concluded in the Year One Thouſand Six Hundred and Sixty Seven, as well by the exorbitant Duties and Impoſitions laid upon the Trade and Commerce of Our Subjects, as by the Breach of ancient and eſtabliſhed Privileges, ſtipulated for them by the ſaid Treaties; for the Redreſs of which Grievances, the ſtrongeſt Inſtances have been, from Time to Time, made by our ſeveral Miniſters reſiding within *Spain*, without any Effect: And whereas a Convention for making Reparation to Our Subjects for the Loſſes ſuſtained by them, on Account of the unjuſt Seizures and Depredations committed by the *Spaniards* in *America*, and in order to prevent for the future all the Grievances and Cauſes of Complaint therein taken Notice of, and to remove abſolutely, and for ever, every thing which might give Occaſion thereto, was concluded between Us, and the King of *Spain*, on the Fourteenth Day of *January* laſt, N S. by which Convention it was ſtipulated, that a certain Sum of Money ſhould be paid at *London*, within a Term therein ſpecified, as a Balance admitted to be due on the Part of *Spain*, to the Crown and Subjects of *Great-Britain*; which Term expired on the Twenty Fifth Day of *May* laſt, and the Payment of the ſaid Sum was not made according to the Stipulation for that Purpoſe; by which Means the Convention above-mentioned was manifeſtly violated and broken by the King of *Spain*, and Our Subjects remained without any Satisfaction, or Reparation for the many grievous Loſſes ſuſtained by them; and the Methods, agreed upon by the ſaid Convention, in order to the obtaining future Security for the Trade and Navigation of our Subjects, are, contrary to good Faith, fruſtrated and defeated; in Conſequence of which, We found Ourſelves obliged, for vindicating the Honour of Our Crown, and for procuring Reparation, and Satisfaction for Our injured Subjects, to order, that general Repriſals ſhould be granted againſt the ſaid King of *Spain*, his Vaſſals, and Subjects, and their Ships, Goods, and Effects: And whereas the Court of *Spain* has been induced to colour the open Violation of the Convention aforeſaid, by Reaſons and Pretences, which are void of all Foundation; and, at the ſame Time, has not only publiſhed an Order, ſigned by the ſaid King, for ſeizing the Ships, Goods, and Effects belonging to Us, and Our Subjects, wherever they ſhall be met with, but has cauſed Seizures to be actually made of the Goods and Effects of Our Subjects, reſiding in his Dominions, and has alſo ordered Our ſaid Subjects to depart out of the *Spaniſh* Dominions, within a ſhort limited Time, contrary to the expreſs Stipulations of the Treaties between the Two Crowns, even in caſe of a War actually declared: We have taken into Our Royal and moſt ſerious Conſideration theſe Injuries, which have been offered to Us, and Our Subjects, and the manifeſt Violation of the ſeveral Treaties ſubſiſting between the Two Crowns, all which have been in many Particulars eluded, or evaded, by the unwarrantable Behaviour of the Court of *Spain*, and their Officers, notwithſtanding the repeated Inſtances We have given of Our Deſire to cultivate a good Underſtanding with the King of *Spain*, and the eſſential Proofs of Our Friendſhip and Regard for him and his Family, which We have demonſtrated to all the World; and being fully ſatisfied, that the Honour of Our Crown, the Intereſt of Our Subjects, and that Regard which ought to be had to the moſt ſolemn Treaties, call upon Us to make Uſe of the Power which God has given Us, for vindicating Our undoubted Rights, and ſecuring to Our loving Subjects the Privileges of Navigation and Commerce to which they are juſtly intitled: We therefore, relying on the Help of Almighty God, who knows the Uprightneſs of Our Intentions, have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare War againſt the ſaid King of *Spain*; and We will, in purſuance of ſuch Declaration, vigorouſly proſecute the ſaid War, being aſſured of the ready Concurrence and Aſſiſtance of all Our loving Subjects in ſo juſt a Cauſe, wherein the Honour of Our Crown, the Maintenance of Our ſolemn Treaties, and the Trade and Navigation of Our Subjects (which are ſo eſſential to the Welfare and Proſperity of this Nation, and which We are determined, at all Times, with Our utmoſt Power to preſerve and ſupport) are ſo greatly concerned: And We do hereby will and require Our Generals and Commanders of Our Forces, Our Commiſſioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of *Great Britain*, Our Lieutenants of Our ſeveral Counties, Governors of Our Forts and Garriſons, and all other Officers and Soldiers under them, by Sea and Land, to do, and execute all Acts of Hoſtility in the Proſecution of this War againſt the ſaid King of *Spain*, his Vaſſals, and Subjects, and to oppoſe their Attempts; and we do hereby command, as well Our own Subjects, as adverſe all other Perſons, of what Nation ſoever, not to tranſport, or carry any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the ſaid King of *Spain*; declaring, that whatſoever Ship or Veſſel ſhall be met withal, tranſporting, or carrying any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the ſaid King of *Spain*, the ſame being taken, ſhall be condemned as good and lawful Prize.

Given at our Court at *Kenſington*, the Nineteenth Day of *October*, 1739, in the Thirteenth Year of Our Reign.

God ſave the KING.

Virginia, ss.
By His Majesty's Lieuten-nt-Governor, and Commander in Chief, of this Dominion.

A PROCLAMATION,

Proroguing the General Assembly.

WHEREAS the General Assembly, summoned to be held at the Capitol, the First Day of *August*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Five, stands Prorogued to *Thursday* the last Day of this Instant *January*: And whereas I find no urgent Occasion for the said Assembly's meeting so soon, I do therefore, by Virtue of the Powers and Authorities to me granted by His Majesty, by this Proclamation, in His Majesty's Name, Publish and Declare, That I have Prorogued the said Assembly; and it is hereby Prorogued to *Thursday* the Twenty Second Day of *May* next: And I do require every respective Member that they fail not to give their Attendance accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Seal of the Colony at *Williamsburg*, the Ninth Day of *January*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Nine, in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King GEORGE the Second.

WILLIAM GOOCH.

God save the KING.

York, Dec. 25. This Day arrived in *York* River, the Sloop *Tryal*, *Joseph Dickinson* Master, from *Bermuda*, who brought the following Account: That Capt. *Samuel Spofferth*, of *Bermuda*, in a Sloop of about 100 Tons and 20 Men, took a *Spanish* Schooner off *Curacoa*, laden with a great Quantity of dry Goods. The Schooner he sold in *Curracoa*, and her Cargo in *Bermuda*, which amounted to at least 50 l. per Man, besides above 1000 l. to the Captain.

Enter'd in *York* River.

Dec. 24. *Sloop Dove, of Bermuda, William Cox, Master, from Bermuda, with* 110 *lb. of Foreign Indigo, imported into Bermuda as wreck Goods,* 2 *Barrels of Train Oyl,* 20 *lb. of Braziletta Wood, and* 80 *l. Virginia Currency.*

Dec. 26. *Sloop Tryal, of Bermuda, Joseph Dickinson, Master, from Bermuda, and Turks Islands, with* 4 *Casks of Rum, Quantity* 393 *Gallons,* 7 *Barrels of Muscovado Sugar,* 1600 *Bushels of Salt, and* 4 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d. Virginia Currency.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS is to give Notice, That there will be run for, at Mr. Joseph Seawell's, *in* Glouceſter *County, on the First* Thurſday *in* April *next, a Purse of Thirty Pistoles, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding; all siz'd Horses to carry* 140, *and Galloways to be allowed Weight for Inches; to pay One Pistole Entrance if a Subscriber, if not, Two; and the Entrance Money to go to the Second Horse,* &c. *And on the Day following, on the same Course, there will be a Saddle, Bridle, and Housing, of Five Pounds Value, to be run for, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that never won a Prize of that Value Four Miles before; each Horse,* &c. *to pay Five Shillings Entrance, and that to go to the Horse that comes in Second. And on the Day following, there is to be run for, by Horses not exceeding* 13 *Hands, a Hunting Saddle, Bridle, and Whip; each Horse to pay Two Shillings and Six Pence at Entrance, to be given to the Horse that comes in Second: Happy is he that can get the lightest Rider.*

N. B. *The Gentlemen that are Subscribers for the Purse, are desir'd to pay their Money to Mr.* William Nellon *at* York, *or to Mr.* Ralph Wormley, *of* Middlesex.

TO be Sold by Way of Outcry, at the House of Mr. William Rogers, *of* York *Town, deceas'd, on* Tuesday *the* 22*d of this Instant, and to continue till all are sold, all the Houshold Goods, Cattle, and Horses; also* 6 *very good draught Steers,* 3 *Carts, a Parcel of Wheat, and Salt, a large Parcel of old Iron, a Parcel of Stone and Earthen Ware, a good Worm Still, a very good Horse Mill to go with one Horse; also a new Sloop, built last* March, *with all new Rigging, and very well fitted, with* 2 *very good Boats, and several other Things. Credit will be given till the* 1*st Day of* April *come Twelve Months, giving Bond and Security as usual.*

LOST on the 1*st of* December *last, riding from Major* Ofheall's *Plantation in* Nantemond, *through the Swamp to Mr.* Turner's, *Inspector at* Sleepy-Hole, *thence to Mr.* Thomas Brickles's *at* Sleepy Hole, *and from thence back to Major* Ofheal's, *a Silver Tumbler of a Seal, engraved on one Side a Lyon Rampant, Or, in a Field Vert, the Motto,* Deus nobis hæc otia fecit; *on another Side, a Crest, a Hand and Arm armed, holding a Man's Head by the Hair; on the third Side, the Letters* IO *in a Cypher. Whoever returns it to the Subscriber, shall be rewarded to the full Value of it.*

Also Stray'd from the same Plantation, on the 26*th of the same Month,* 8 *Sheep, of several Marks, purchas'd a few Days before from an* Eastern *Shore Man, and remarked with a Hole in one Ear; one had a Bell about it's Neck. Whoever informs what is become of them, shall be reasonably rewarded, by* David Ofheal.

STray'd away from the Governor's Pasture, about 3 *Weeks ago, a light bay Horse, between* 13 *and* 14 *Hands high, with a bob Tail, and branded on the near Buttock thus* S S. *Whoever brings the said Horse to the Printer hereof, shall have Half a Pistole Reward.*

N. B. *He is suppos'd to have gone towards* Clayborn's *Ferry.*

STol'n or Stray'd, on the 16*th of* October *last, from Mr.* Ambroſe Joſhua Smith's *Plantation on* Beaver *Creek, in* Hanover *County, a Chesnut Sorrel Horse, about* 14 *Hands high, branded on the near Buttock with the Eye of a Hoe; has never been dock'd, but the Hair has been trimm'd under his Tail, which makes it like a Switch Tail. He is about* 10 *Years old, is a likely Horse, and paces well. Whoever brings the said Horse to Mr.* Chriſtopher Smith, *at Mr.* John Snelton's, *in* Hanover *County, shall have a Pistole Reward.*

STolen or Stray'd from the House of Mr. John Parker, *in the City of* Williamsburg, *on the* 24*th of* December *last, a large bay Mare, paces very well, a Star in her Forehead, a switch Tail, with a roach and hanging Mane: There was also lost with her a hunting Saddle covered with black Leather, with a blew Broad Cloth Housing fring'd, and a curb Bridle. Whoever brings the said Mare to Mr.* John Parker *in* Williamsburg, *or to Mr.* John Keene, *in* New-Kent *County, shall have Five Shillings Reward.*

Next *Wednesday* will be Publish'd,

The Indwelling of the Spirit, the common Privilege of all Believers.

A SERMON Preached at the Parish-Church of *Bexly*, in *Kent*, on *Whitsunday, June* 10, 1739, By *GEORGE WHITEFIELD*, A. B. of *Pembroke* College, *Oxford*. Publish'd at the Request of the VICAR, and many of the Hearers. Printed at *London*, and Sold for the Benefit of the School house now erecting for the Colliers in *Kingswood*, near *Bristol*. And now Re-printed and Sold by *William Parks*, in *Williamsburg*. Price stitch'd 7½ d.

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